

# THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

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## REPORT SOON TO BE ISSUED

Ballinger Committee Will Make  
Public Its Conclusions.

## JUST BEFORE HOLIDAY RECESS

Body Instructed to Inquire Into Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy Will Submit Its Report to Congress—Senator Nelson Presides Over the Meeting of the Committee.

Washington, Dec. 2.—At the conclusion of a meeting of six Republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot congressional committee of inquiry it was announced that the report of the majority would be submitted to Congress just before the adjournment for the holiday recess. Those present were Senator Nelson, Minnesota, chairman; Senator Root, New York; Senator Flint, California; Senator Sutherland, Utah, and Representatives McCall, Massachusetts, and Olmstead of Pennsylvania.

Representative Denby of Michigan, who will join the six members named in their conclusions on the case, is expected here in a day or so.

The meeting was held in response to a call issued by Chairman Nelson. A review of the record was begun, and it is understood views were exchanged as to the form and name and nature of the report to be made. It may be stated upon authority that the majority will hold that Secretary Ballinger, in his administration of public lands, and in his handling of Cunningham claims for coal lands in Alaska was not guilty of improper acts as alleged by Gifford Pinchot and other critics of Mr. Ballinger. Whether Mr. Ballinger or Mr. Pinchot is censured is not known. Congress has instructed the committee to inquire into the activities of the forestry service covering the period of Mr. Pinchot's domination, as well as of the operations of the interior department, of which Mr. Ballinger is the head. Both of them, as a matter of fact, are under investigation, although Mr. Ballinger has appeared before the public as the defendant.

### Committeemen Are Silent.

Further than to make known that their report would be given out before the holidays none of the committee men showed a disposition to discuss the case. It has been assumed ever since the division of the committee at Minneapolis in September, when the Democrats and Representative Madison of Kansas, progressive Republican, framed a report, that the majority would report in favor of Secretary Ballinger.

The day's discussion discloses, it was stated, that the majority is agreed on all essentials and that no difficulty will be experienced by them on the reaching of a unanimous conclusion on all points. When the committee divided at Minneapolis two months ago it was stated that the majority of seven would not again meet with the four Democrats and the Republicans who made public their report in advance of action by the full committee. The indications now are that when Senator Nelson and his six colleagues, who appear to be in harmony with him, get ready to act they will invite the other members to meet with them. Unless the feelings of the committee men have cooled the final meeting will be a lively one. Bad blood was engendered at the Minneapolis conference, the majority bitterly complaining that the minority had acted in bad faith and had taken snap judgment.

Republican leaders in congress realize that the real fight over the Ballinger-Pinchot case has not yet begun. Two reports on the affair will be submitted to the public and the senate. The report of the minority given out at Minneapolis was a torrid document, condemning Mr. Ballinger and demanding his dismissal from the cabinet. The indications are that action will be taken on one of these reports. It is a foregone conclusion that the senate will adopt the majority report. The Democrats will make an effort to force the adoption of the minority report.

### Runaway Dash Into Train.

New Richmond, Wis., Dec. 2.—Mrs. William Cody and her eleven-year-old son Henry were struck by a Soo line train near their home in Emerald and miraculously escaped death. They were driving a team of horses along the highway which parallels the railroad track and the horses took fright at a train coming behind them. The animals dashed onto the track directly ahead of the locomotive. The wagon was struck and wrecked and the occupants thrown some distance. Both horses were so badly hurt that they had to be killed.

### Ice Sailors Nearly Drowned.

Clear Lake, Ia., Nov. 23.—In an ice boat ~~we~~ here, in which two craft went through the ice, Percy Fisler and Leland Patterson, well known young men, had a narrow escape from drowning and both were badly frozen.

### Minnesota Banks.

St. Paul, Dec. 2.—State banks in Minnesota have increased nearly \$23,000,000 in resources from Nov. 16, 1909, to Nov. 10, 1910, a gain of nearly 23 per cent in less than a year. This growth is shown by a tabular statement, prepared by State Bank Examiner J. B. Galerneault, summarizing the statements sent in by the state

# WANT LAW TO BE OPERATIVE IN 1912 LEGISLATIVE NUMBER NOT INCREASED

Committee on Resolutions Makes Report Which is  
Adopted—Convention Asks that Law be Passed  
at Once and Put in Operation

## FINISH OF THE BIG CONVENTION IS NOW IN SIGHT

With Reapportionment We Will Get Just Representation and With  
Better Agricultural Education, Better Roads and a Readjustment  
of the Needs of Northern Minnesota Come More Prosperity

### ROBERT C. DUNN'S SPEECH

He Addresses the Convention on the Subject "Good Roads and the One Mill Tax."

Robert C. Dunn outlined his plan for good roads legislation in his informal talk before the convention ended yesterday afternoon. He said that he would waste no time arguing for the necessity of good roads. That is conceded. In his belief to get results there must be efficient state supervision. The one fourth of a mill tax authorized by the present constitution is not enough, a mere bagatelle. The one mill tax is an absolute necessity. It will mean a revenue of \$1,200,000 or an average of \$15,000 for each county. Under the constitution no county could receive more than \$6,000 or less than \$6,000.

Mr. Dunn declared himself against the present limitation which requires that the state can pay only half the cost of a road, the county the other half. He quoted Secretary George W. Cooley of the highway commission to the effect that there is now \$100,000 in the state treasury to the credit of counties which have not been able to comply with this requirement and put up their share of the cost.

Mr. Dunn proposed an amendment providing that counties of less than \$10,000,000 valuation need pay one quarter of the cost of a road, the state to pay three quarters.

Mr. Dunn then declared in favor of an appropriation of \$100,000 a year for the state highway commission, to give it a staff of 30 to 40 deputy engineers to be assigned to counties. He would have these engineers consult the local authorities, and inspect every road built by contract. He said that with the one mill tax the cities will pay a large share, but they will get much indirect benefit. City automobiles use country roads more and more, and do them greater damage than any one else. As for southern Minnesota, the valuation of the first, second, and third congressional districts combined is smaller than the assessed valuation of the eighth district, and the three northern districts will pay 41 per cent of the total tax. Not only that but the bulk of the railroad gross earnings tax is paid by northern roads, and the state's resources in unsold lands are mainly in the north.

He referred to a resolution of the county commissioners in their recent state convention, declaring for abolition of the state highway commission. "I would like to know," he said, "if there is a county in the state where the county commissioners have made a success of handling the road and bridge fund."

"Roseau county," shouted a delegate.

"All right," said Mr. Dunn, "we've heard from Roseau, and I guess that is the only one."

Mr. Dunn then took up reapportionment. "The governor should re-ask a recommendation to the legislature," he said, "that will make their ears tingle. He should call their attention to the plain requirements of the constitution. For my part I would change the constitution to make a reapportionment compulsory after each federal census, and provide that if the legislature neglects its duty, the governor shall appoint a commission of two supreme court justices and two district judges to make a reapportionment."

"Any interest that stands in the way of a reapportionment will have cause to regret it later," said Mr. Dunn. He went on to declare for an absolutely square deal toward the cities. Talk of giving justice to Northern Minnesota and not to the cities, he said, is puerile.

### BEMIDJI CAME TOO

This Large Delegation Was one of the Factors of the Convention and Came in Special Sleeper

The Bemidji delegation attracted much attention and was one of the factors of the convention. They came in a special sleeper and were early on the scene. Every one likes Bemidji for it was here that the Northern Minnesota Development association was started.

Among the hustlers here are G. Wedge, Jr., president of the Bemidji Commercial club, W. L. Brooks, ex-president of the club; W. N. Bowser, E. H. Denu, business manager of the Bemidji Pioneer and A. G. Rutledge, deputy sheriff.

### Quite a Distinction.

"If you will be very careful to eat plain food," said the physician, "you will enjoy good health."

"If I have to eat plain food," answered the epicure, "I may have good health, but I won't enjoy it."—Exchange.

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The next meeting of the Northern Minnesota Development association will be held at Duluth which was decided at the afternoon session today.

Warrow and St. Cloud were candidates for the next meeting but the sentiment was for the big city.

SEN. GEO. P. WILSON'S SPEECH

An Informal Address in the Afternoon by the Senator of Minneapolis on Reapportionment

Each County Presents Two Members of its Delegation for This Committee

Becker—G. D. Hamilton and J. H. Baldwin.

Beltrami—A. G. Wedge and Chas. Hayden.

Benton—A. H. Turretin and Henry Schoknecht.

Carlton—C. F. Mahnke and Hy. Oldenburg.

Cass—P. H. McGarry and C. W. LaDu.

Clay—C. A. Nye and Prof. Weld.

Clearwater—A. L. Gordon and M. Heinzelman.

Cook—A. J. Johnson.

Crow Wing—C. D. Johnson and C. W. Bouck.

Hubbard—L. H. Rice and M. M. Nygaard.

Isanti—J. A. Stoneburg and J. F. Klenitz.

Itasca—E. F. Farrell and D. W. Gunn.

Kenabec—Henry Pines and C. F. Serline.

Koochiching—C. D. Jameson and A. F. Brown.

Lake—Judge D. H. Lawrence and John Dwan.

Mahnomen—P. Hawkins and J. W. Carl.

Marshall—A. N. Eckstrom and F. A. Green.

Mille Lacs—R. C. Dunn and C. H. Mackenzie.

Morrison—L. D. Brown and G. F. Moeglin.

Norman—C. L. Suerud and O. L. Hanson.

Ottertail—E. E. Adams and J. T. Johnson.

Pine—H. P. Webb.

Polk—J. W. Whelan and T. R. J. Instone.

Pennington—D. P. O'Neill.

Red Lake—G. H. Mertz.

Roseau—G. H. Mattson and A. K. Stauning.

St. Louis—C. A. Congdon and C. T. Kaupp.

Stearns—Arthur Cooper and O. H. Havill.

Todd—Rudolph Lee and E. E. Greeno.

Wadena—A. Murray and C. T. Kelley.

Wilkin—Geo. Burrows and Moyle Edwards.

Z. D. SCOTT SPEAKS

The Duluth Lumberman Invites Convention to Attend St. Paul Meeting

Z. D. Scott, the Duluth lumberman and a member of the state forestry board, spoke at this morning's session of the convention and in the course of his remarks invited the convention to attend the meeting at St. Paul December 6 and 7, for the purpose of evolving intelligent data for better forest protection and service to be presented to the legislature.

His argument was that in reapportioning the state so regard should be had about the number of representatives and senators. A definite basis should be established.

The supervisor makes an estimate for what funds he thinks will be required for the proper administration of his forest for the year and this sum is set aside to be used by him as he deems necessary, in employment of extra men, building roads, trails, telephone lines, cabins or in any way that will put his forest on a better administrative basis. He is not hampered in any way, but is given to understand that he is held responsible for the forest and that results only count.

All the regular men are under civil service regulations, being required to take a competitive examination along strictly practical lines before being appointed, and after once securing an appointment they cannot be removed except for cause that renders them unfit for the work, and then only after written charges, fully substantiated, have been filed and they have had a chance to defend themselves if they so wish. A man's politics, religion or anything else has nothing to do with it. If he can prove that he is capable of performing the work, he can have the position and it is his to hold just as long as he wishes and is able to perform his duty.

In this way better men are obtained and, feeling themselves secure in their position during good health and behavior, they take an interest in the work that they would not if they were constantly expecting to be removed at any time without any apparent cause.

Each ranger is provided with a cabin located at a point in his district which affords the best means of quick transportation and communication with all parts of his district. He is expected to make himself thoroughly familiar with the territory, especially as regards topography, so that in case of serious fire he will be able to quickly determine the best method of procedure. When fires are not imminent and during the winter season, his time is devoted to the improvement of existing roads and trails, building new ones, constructing telephone lines or any other kind of work which will be of material assistance in fire protection.

The headquarters of each ranger is connected with the supervisor's headquarters by telephone or telegraph, as well as with the adjoining ranger station, thereby enabling him to summon experienced help quickly in case of an emergency. A complete set of fire fighting tools, such as shovels, grub hoes, brush hooks, etc., are always maintained at each headquarters.

For railroad patrol, speeders or velocipedes are provided each ranger whose district is traversed by a railroad. Each speeder will carry three men with the necessary tools, and a speed of twelve miles an hour can be made if necessary. During the past season, on the Minnesota National Forest, as many as eleven fires have been put out in an hour by a speeder.

After dividing the whole territory into districts and securing the proper men in each he should then delegate all authority possible to such supervisor, holding him responsible for such district, allowing him a sufficient number of selected men to properly care for it.

It should be the duty of each supervisor to

## COMMISSION PLAN FOR HANDLING AND SETTLEMENT OF STATE LANDS

Address Delivered by Hugh J. Hughes, Editor of Farm, Stock & Home, Before the Northern Minnesota Development Association

The program announces the topic of my address as the "Commission Plan for the Handling and the Settlement of State Lands." I confess to an inability to handle such a gigantic problem in the period allotted to me, or even to handle it at all. I can see only a little way into its details, but the little I can see urges me to look forward and to hope that we may find a solution of our problems, not by idly sitting down and waiting, but by casting about for a practical solution of the whole matter of state development.

As I talk with men they differ widely about what ought to be done to develop Northern Minnesota, and the way in which to do it. One man will tell you that the whole problem is roads; that if we get roads the settler will come, and the country will prosper. And there is a whole lot of truth in what he says. It is worse than folly, it is a crime for us to permit men to sentence themselves to indeterminate imprisonment in the forest, away from their fellows, dead to the world of business, and their children damned before they are born to the same life that their fathers have led. It is an econ-



HUGH J. HUGHES,

Editor, Farm, Stock &amp; Home

omic mistake to take a man and so isolate him. The average working-man of from 30 to 60 years may be capitalized as a producer at say, \$10,000. Convert this into earnings at five per cent, a fair rate of interest, and his time is worth \$500 a year to society. Put him onto a quarter section of land five miles from anywhere at all by pack trail and twenty miles away by road, and you have robbed the state of his earnings, earning that should in twenty years amount to \$10,000. He becomes a mere exister, and not a producer. Therefore, when the settler goes into the wilderness the road ought to go too, and I am with my friends who call for good roads. Let us have them—not the kind where you spend a dollar and get eighty cents worth of "velvet" and twenty cents worth of road, but roads that show a dollar's worth of track to market for every dollar spent in the making. Nor let us forget—and we are apt to do this—that roads and the settler go together—that where a settler goes without a road you are wasting the resources of the state, and that where you build a road and do not bring the settler to build his home beside it you are making your boast of conservation a lie. It is not "roads," but is "the settler and roads." The two are inseparable.

Then there are men who tell you that the draining of the swamps is the big issue, and I go out into your north woods and find vast acreage that do not need drainage held under private and public control, and I wonder if a ditch that drains land miles away from settlement is the most necessary thing. Now I want to make myself clear: I want to see the swamp drained, but I am not in favor of draining the swamp unless it is now needed for settlement, unless a tiller of the soil follow the dredge. A vast network of ditches is not enough; we must have settlers to actually use the land the state reclaims at large expense. The settler and the ditch must go together if we are to make a fairly good showing for actual development.

Still another man tells me that all that holds back Northern Minnesota is the fear of fire, and that a system of fire warden is the solution. Good! I want to see northern Minnesota made fire proof, but let me tell you that so long as we scatter settlement to the four winds, and put one family here, another there, a half dozen yonder, with miles of forest between, just so long will that end be impossible to achieve. Just so long as we allow slashings to lie and rot, we make the tinder for another Baedette holocaust. And just so long as we permit fire protection to be the football of politics, just so long shall we reap disaster. I want to see who has the appointing of fire warden before I fall in line unreservedly behind the proposed fire protection bill.

What the settler of the north

wants is service to the public and not a political fence building machine! It is a serious matter, this fire protection, and others can solve its problems much better than I, but I do want to you to get my point of view; that if there were no settlers there would be small account taken of fires—that it is primarily the settler we are protecting, rather than the forest, so it is again not "fire protection," but "the settler and fire protection."

What I have said leads up to this: That the problem before us is not one of roads, or drainage, or fire protection, or even of all these taken together. The real question facing us is how to give the men and women who must turn the north woods into a farming country a square deal. In the face of competition from all corners of the American continent we must be able to show the settler not that he is getting something cheap, but that we have to offer him a proposition where his dollar bill will go farther than it will anywhere else he can spend it. Then the price that he pays per acre will not matter much. But until we make it possible for the man with a little money and willing hands to make a home, to educate his family, to get ahead in the world we are robbing him, no matter if we give him the land outright.

And we are not only robbing him—we are pursuing the business folly of robbing the state, or in other words, ourselves. No matter if we build roads on every section line, no matter if we drain every swamp, and make fires a thing unknown, no matter if we sell every acre of state land and every stick of its timber, we get producers onto the soil we remain poor. And merely getting your man here is not enough. You have got to keep him, and in order to do that there must be provided for him roads, and markets, schools, society, and the chance to get on in the world.

Now what do we really do for him? Let me try and tell you. We coax him up into the north woods under the pretent that here is the poor man's paradise—which is not true, and then we sell him a piece of land five miles back from market, take his fifteen per cent down, and tell him to go to it and make a home, build his own roads, support his own school, haul his produce to town where he finds the market flooded with fifty bushels of potatoes or a couple of steers; we make him carry on his shoulders the burden of an excessive taxation, and incidentally lift all the lands about him in value by reason of the improvements he puts upon his own. Sometimes the burden becomes intolerable and he quits. Sometimes a fire come along and in one awful hour of tragedy does what our system is more slowly give fire protection, while the people can have roads and schools, and markets." So, if we were wise, I think we would offer for sale only land that lay reasonably near to some existing settlement, and we would know, and be able to tell the settler, just what his land was, and was good for. This the state can do without changing its fundamental law.

If you and I owned these lands, and we were wise, we would sell them, not to others to become competitors of ours in speculation, but rather to actual farmers, and we would expect to get the most possible out of them. So we would prefer for this reason also that the settlement be compact. Then we could go out and bring in settlers and show them markets, roads, towns protected from fires, and say to them, "These lands lying just beyond the settlement are of the same kind." And we could charge a better average price per acre for the lands than the state is now receiving, with profit to the settler.

And if we were able to do this, as a cold-blooded business proposition we would find it worth while to help our people get a start.

We could afford to build a road, because in the end every farmer who bought land of us would help pay for it and if some man came to us and said: "I'd buy eighty acres of you if I had some cleared up," we could afford to say, "We'll clear ten acres, and charge it to the price of the land." Every man we got to tilling the soil would help to increase the value of our adjacent property. And not only that, but every man who makes his home with us, and becomes an actual producer, adds to the total volume of wealth of the state. He shares—and he can afford to share—the burden of our taxes. He quickens the pulse of business. The railroads carry his produce out, and his clothing and other necessities in. He advertises the lands of the private speculator as no other method can. We want men, and in order to get them we want to do for them what a farsighted business corporation would do—give them such a liberal and all-around profitable offer that they cannot resist our appeal.

Is there not a wiser way to solve our problem of getting and holding the settler? It seems to me there is. I know that you will tell me that it is practical for the state to colonize its lands, but I do not see why it should be impractical for the state and at the same time entirely feasible for a private corporation. It has been suggested that it is unconstitutional for the state to clear lands and put in roads, but men versed in the law tell me they see nothing but a difference of method, and not of purpose from the work on government irrigation. It has been even whispered to me that it is socialistic, but if giving the other fellow a square deal at a profit to yourself is socialism, I subscribe to the creed.

There are some 15,000,000 acres of undeveloped land in Northern Minnesota. Of this the state owns about 3,000,000, the United States 2,000,000 acres, and private corporations the rest. The state is the largest speculator of all, and it holds its lands for purely speculative purposes. As the chief land owner it controls the situation so far as relates to method of development. If it chooses to adopt a liberal policy it seems to me it can settle up its lands more rapidly, and realize from them a larger amount than it does under present methods of administration.

As it now goes the greater share of this land which is sold by the state passes into the hands of private speculators. That is a bad thing. I am not saying that it is a bad thing for the speculator but it is a bad thing for the state. It ties up the land and stops all progress, and let me say in passing that if we make good roads law, and repeal the 100,000 acres per year limit of sale of state lands, during the next session of the legislature, and at the same time do not do something to bring in the actual settler, all the good involved in the first two measures will be made void by the absence of the third. Such action will only quicken the transfer of the lands of the state to the private speculator. It will not foster immigration. It will give us the shadow while we ask for the meat?

We should change the method of sale of the state lands. They should be on sale at a fixed price, every piece on the basis of its own value, every day in the year. We are told that in order to do this we must have passed an amendment to the constitution. Then let us ask for this as soon as it can be had. Meanwhile we are assured by the state auditor that the lands can be placed upon the market more frequently than at present, and in such a manner that there is virtually continuous sale in order to assure the legality of this change a bill will be presented to the next legislature making the necessary changes in the present law, and this bill should have the united support of all Minnesota. It is a long step forward.

But the first thing that occurs to me as part owner of this state property is that we ought to know what we are selling. To get this knowledge a state soil survey is needed. But it is not necessary to wait for part until you get the whole. Let us change the entire system. Let us go at it as business men would go at a similar problem. They would take account of the danger of fire and say "It is best to keep our settlers as close together as possible. The settlement clustered about the time will give fire protection, while the people can have roads and schools, and markets." So, if we were wise, I think we would offer for sale only land that lay reasonably near to some existing settlement, and we would know, and be able to tell the settler, just what his land was, and was good for. This the state can do without changing its fundamental law.

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That is the state lands development idea put into a nutshell. Centralize the areas of settlement, build a road to every farm, foster markets, schools and churches will follow as a matter of course. Bend all the energies of the state to the securing of actual farmers. Encourage the small farm. Apply to our state lands problem and principle of business "No investment without a definite prospect of return." Work all the agencies of development to one common end, and save scattering of purpose, save waste of money, and beyond all else, build up the state.

Is this impractical? A start can be made with less money than we are now annually expending in a scattered and ineffective way. It is merely a substitution of business directness for political indirection. Is it too great an undertaking? It is a gigantic task, bigger than the Panama canal in its wealth creating possibilities, and one that reaches ultimately to every corner of the state. At a moderate valuation it involves the addition of more than \$1,500,000,000 to the wealth of the state of Minnesota, but we move only one step at a time. And if it is too great a burden for the state to carry

with the settler ultimately footing the bill, then what shall we say of the isolate settler, on whose shoulders we throw the whole crushing load?

The problem melts down to simply this: A square deal to the man we must have to make our forests over into farms. I can see how you and I would deal with it if it were ours to handle, and our brains were keen-edged with the larger wisdom that believes that a man working in hope is a valuable asset to society. I know that if we are to solve the greatest conservation problem of this generation we must take the whole matter out of politics, and put it into the hands of men with bread vision, and give to them the working out of the business details.

The best plan yet suggested to carry into effect such a state-wide policy of conservation is, I think, that offered by our friends from Duluth. As outlined by Mr. Craig at our recent committee meeting at Bemidji this is to take the existing agencies of development, as the Forestry Board, Drainage Commission, Highway Commission, Fish and Game commission, the state lands handling and sales, and the Immigration Board and put them under the direction of state development commission made up either in a way similar to the board of regents, or of three or five first class men big enough to go out into the field and bring into united and constructive action the existing bureaus. This plan wisely calls, not for new machinery to handle the problem, but for the use of the old, and a re-direction of its energies. It would be the business of this commission to deal with the matter of development in such a way as to bring the largest return to the state for the sale of its lands, and at the same time to develop the settler as fast as possible into an economic asset of the state. This commission should have no connection with politics, and its employees should be under civil service examination. It should, and it would—work in close harmony with the extension department of the agricultural school and with the local commercial clubs. It should have power to provide a business survey of the lands placed upon the markets; to build roads as needed, assessing the benefits to either state or privately owned lands; and to make the community rather than the individual the unit of settlement.

Is such a plan chimerical? I am not so sure that it is. I believe that what has been proved a good thing in a private business would be a good thing for the state. I believe that by putting all these interests, which are at bottom one and the same, together, we could so direct and hasten our development that the state would benefit directly through the increased value it could legitimately set upon its lands. I believe that if we adopt the plan suggested by Duluth we will do more to advertise Minnesota in one year than we now can hope to do in ten. For after all, ladies and gentlemen, this question that confronts us is just a question of the square deal to our fellow man, and when he gets it,



SENATOR D. M. GUNN,

of Grand Rapids.

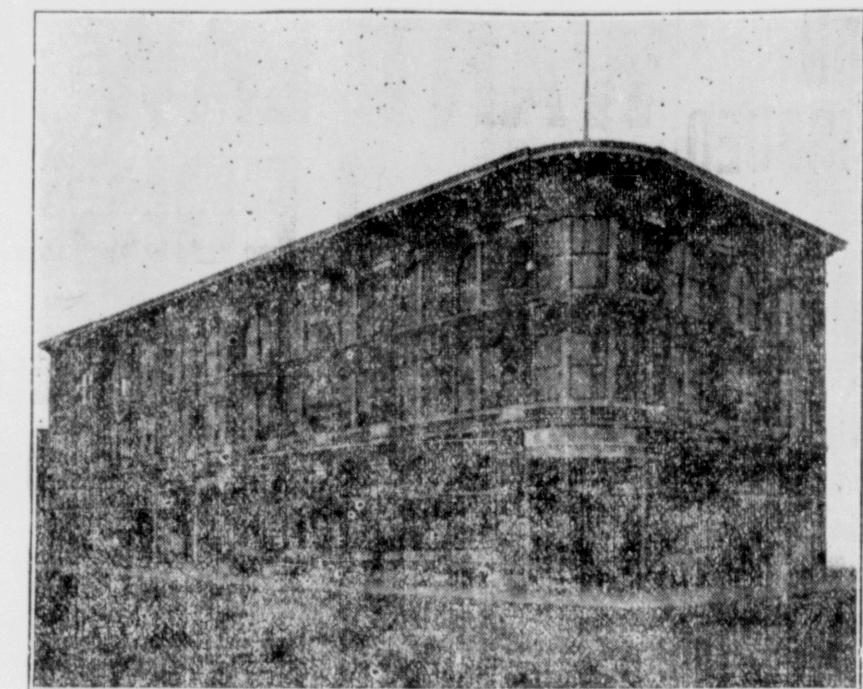
Northern Minnesota, with its natural wealth of soil and climate, and its strategic advantage in relation to markets, will "make good." This thing we ask for is not charity. We do not need one cent as a gift. But we do need the best brains and skill we can command to work out this matter of how to get and to hold the settler. The very least we may be able to accomplish will be more than the most we have done. This plan I have roughly sketched for you seems to me practical. I feel that it is just. And I believe we can make it work. After 50 years of individual effort, with so little done, at last we have a way pointed out that looks as if it might take the tangle of our problem and weave it into organized effort and bring about the thing we all want to see—a settled country and a satisfied people. Let us try.

HUGH J. HUGHES.



SENATOR S. F. ALDERMAN.

A Slander.  
"Why do widows almost always marry again?" "Because dead men tell no tales."—Cleveland Leader.



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## RAILROAD CO-OPERATION ON SOIL DEVELOPMENT

By Daniel E. Willard, Development Agent, N. P. Ry. Co.

I have been asked to speak upon the subject of soil development by the railroads. I suppose this means the attitude of the railroads toward the proper study of the problem of the development of the natural resources of the soil. Every man ought to endeavor to be a good citizen first, and a specialist in his own line afterward. Accepting this as a working basis, I will attempt to discharge my duty as a citizen of the great state of Minnesota by asking an effort to do as I have been bidden by those who have charge of arranging this program, and then say some things that I want to say, afterward.

There are, therefore, two parts to what I wish to say, and I will state them frankly in the beginning, lest, perchance, after I have finished you might not be able to tell what I was driving at. The first of these things is the discussion of the subject as it has been assigned me, viz: soil development by the railroads. The second, and, as I look at it, the more important part of the subject, is soil development.

Now, as to the attitude of the railroads:

The railroads can do a great deal to encourage and help along the work of development of the resources of the soil by assisting in working out new and improved methods of cultivation, by lending their co-operation in determining the character of the soil, its adaptability to different crops and uses, the improvement of seed, and as directly, perhaps, as any way, by applying themselves to the task of transporting the products of the soil with the greatest promptness and safety.

The railroads, however, can do more than the people want done. They can co-operate; they can help; they can take the lead in promoting a study of the soil looking toward a better use; but their efforts are circumscribed by the desires of the people, whose servants they are. The interests of the railroads and those of the people whom they serve are inter-dependent. Whatever contributes to the greater productivity of the soil; whatever adds to the wealth of the people, adds to the business of the railroads, because it increases the demand for transportation. The railroads, however, can haul no more freight than is brought to them, and they can carry no more passengers than voluntarily enter the cars. Neither can they do any more to develop new business

through study of the soil and improved methods of cultivation than the people are ready to co-operate in, and support.

Big things are often expected of the railroads because they are big. People with honest intentions sometimes lose sight of the fact that the men who control railroads are made of the same kind of dust that you and I are made of, and possess just about the same human traits, and about the same human frailties, and are just about as fair-minded and honest as you and I are. They sometimes forget that railroads cannot do any more than anybody else. Railroads cannot operate trains,

Railroads have the same self-interest in doing this that the Commercial club has for seeking to promote the business welfare of the town it represents, but, as I have said before, the railroads cannot do everything. They cannot spend more than they earn. They cannot accomplish any lasting good in developing the latent resources of the land unless the work of development is cordially joined in, and supported by, an intelligent and progressive people.

I now come to the more important part of my subject, viz: soil development. This, I think, is very nearly the same thing as saying, state development. The question then is

a soil survey is fundamental to all further agricultural development. This map and accompanying report would show at once what are the possibilities of any given locality. Such a map gives at once a classification of all lands in the state. Not only would this map show exactly where the swamp lands are; where are the barren rocky lands which ought to be used only for forestry purposes; where the timbered and cutover lands are—but would show the actual character of the soil on every tract of private, state or government land, improved or unimproved.

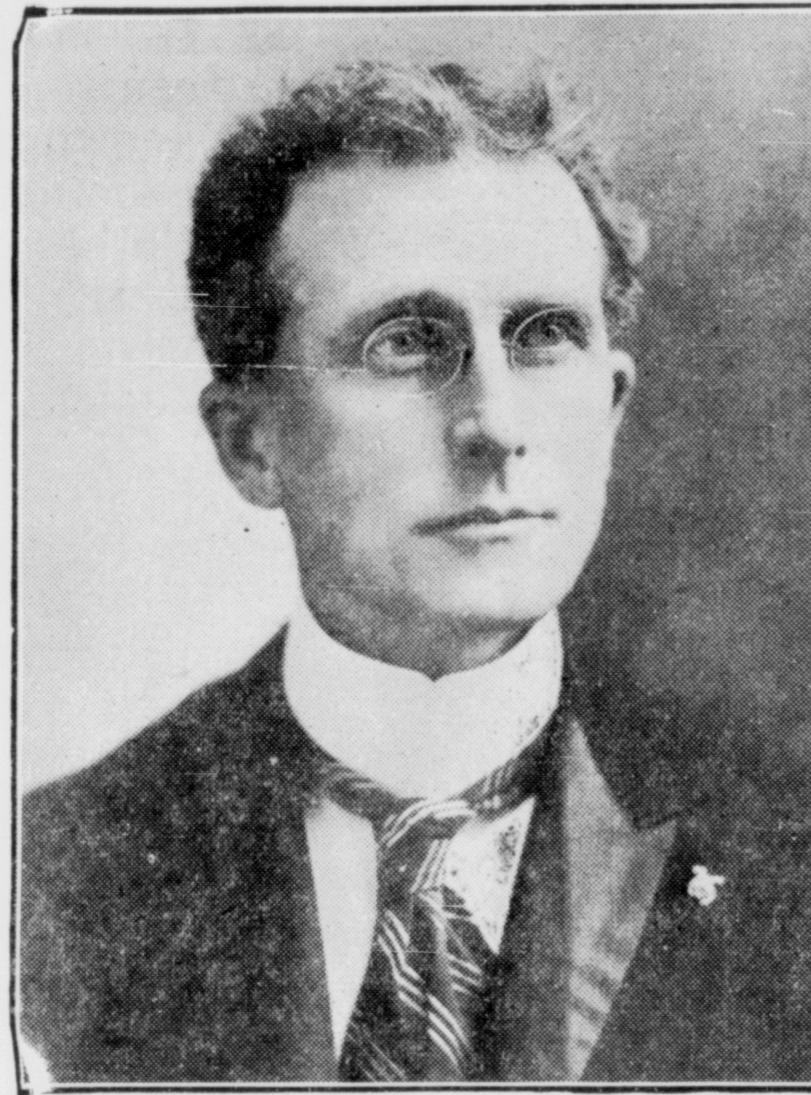
Such a survey would make it possible to offer state lands for sale with the satisfaction of knowing the character of the lands to be sold. Such a survey would show to the prospective settler whether or not it would be worth his while to try to clear up a farm and make a home on a tract of cutover woodland, because this map would show the character of the soil he would have after the farm had been cleared. If any person wished to buy an improved farm in any part of the state he would be able to judge of the agricultural value of the farm by consulting the soil map and the report of the soil survey. Finally, and most important of all, this study of the soil affords a basis for future studies looking toward better and more profitable methods of agriculture. It furnishes the foundation for all the investigations relating to kinds of crops, methods of cultivation, fertilizers and general farm management.

With a well organized plan for unifying the different agencies of the state for the development of the state's resources, I am in full sympathy. I would not favor the creation of an unnecessary number of offices, thereby adding to the cost of the machinery of the state. What is needed is work done! The work of the soil survey should be carried on by competent men who have the necessary scientific training—not by politicians or the appointees of politicians. I would not assume to dic-

tate by just what department of the state's official family the soil survey should be conducted, but I may venture to suggest that it seems to me this work ought to be done by the State University. If the agricultural college has not men now who can devote the necessary time to this work, and who have the training for the work, then, it seems to me, the great state of Minnesota should be asked to furnish the ones so that the required men can be secured. This work of the soil survey and land classification should be carried on by men from the agricultural college, and should be fully co-ordinated with the work of other departments of the college and of the state. The work now being done in the investigation of agricultural problems could be better done, and be made of far greater value and wider application throughout the state, if such a soil map and soil report were available to be made a basis for this work. The efficiency of the state drainage and good roads departments would be greatly increased by reason of the fact that the conditions throughout the state would be known, so that intelligent judgment could be more readily formed of what the actual needs of different localities are.

The cost of a survey of this kind—a survey which should make it possible for any citizen in any part of the state to know the character of the soil on any ten acres of land anywhere in the state by simply consulting a map and reading a descriptive report—need offer no hindrance to the commencement of the task. The necessary field work for a detailed soil map showing the character of the land as to types of soil, as clay loam, sandy loam, sand, rock, etc., timber, cutover stump lands, or marsh, could be made for a large part of the state for an expense not exceeding 1 cent

(Continued on page 7)



D. E. WILLARD, St. Paul, Minnesota.

build depots and expend money for the improvement of transportation facilities, beyond the amount earned by the service rendered, any more than a farmer can build a fine house, buy a piano, automobile and fine carriages and wear fine clothes, in excess of the earnings of his farm, without sooner or later coming into the clammy clutches of the receiver and sinking into bankruptcy.

I think my colleagues who are in the transportation service will agree with me that the railroads are willing and glad to join in any efforts for the development of natural resources and upbuilding of industries of the territory in which they operate. Such

what can be done to advance the welfare of the state through the development of its soils. The development of the soils means a study of the soils, since the question of the use of the soils depends directly upon our knowledge of their characteristics.

What I am anxious to see accomplished in Minnesota, is a scientific survey of the soils of the state, to be represented by soil map, and this map accompanied by a report fully describing the various soil types and setting forth the agricultural possibilities of the soils in different localities, so far as these can be determined from a field study. Such

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Show will be a Dandy  
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"soothing syrup" or "quieting drops." They  
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Kickapoo Worm Killer, the gentle,  
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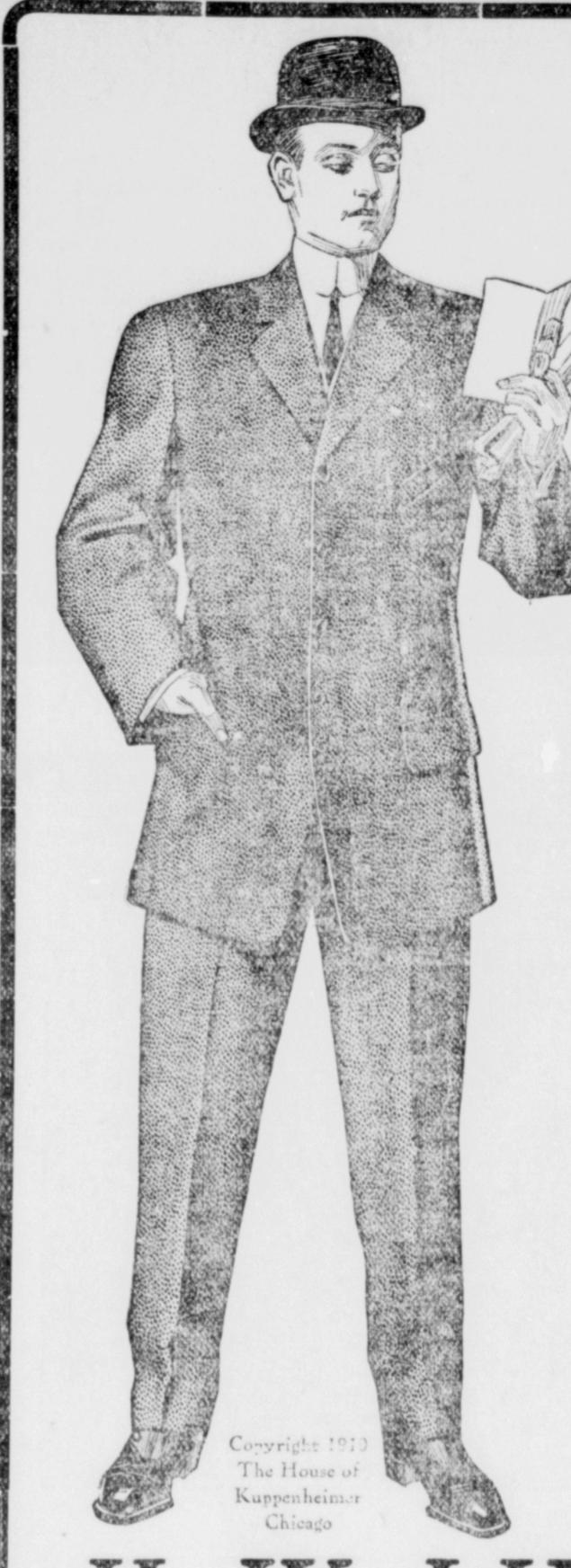
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1910.

The Bob Dunn talk for the speak-  
ership will not down, and although  
he flatly refuses to allow his name  
to be used there are those who think  
he will be in the fray.Dr. Cook should have taken the  
public into his confidence when he  
made the statement that he had  
reached the north pole. If he was in  
doubt he could have been set right.The members of the legislature  
elect from the Sixth district will  
meet in caucus at St. Cloud on Friday  
afternoon of next week at which  
time the various matters that the  
district is interested in will be dis-  
cussed.Gov. Eberhart left no doubts as to his  
position on his hearers as to his  
position on reapportionment. It is  
not expected that the state legislature  
will make it necessary for him to call  
them together in extraordinary session  
for something they can accom-  
plish in the ordinary session about to  
open.Oscar Arneson, of Herman, and A.  
H. Vernon, of Little Falls, are both  
present pressing their claims for the  
position of chief clerk of the next  
house, and the number of members  
elect who are in Brainerd give them  
a golden opportunity. Mr. Vernon  
was clerk of the last house and Arne-  
son was first assistant.W. W. Wall, of Pequot, this coun-  
ty is a candidate for the position of  
secretary of the state dairy and food  
department. Mr. Wall held his position  
for eight years and was removed by  
the late Gov. Johnson for political  
reasons. His record as an offici-  
al is one of the best and the fact that  
he retained the place for that length  
of time without complaint is one of  
the best recommends he could have.One of the most important subjects  
to come before the legislature this  
winter is the proposed change in the  
law regulating the administration of  
the state lands. The policy of the  
past and present has been a hind-  
rance and clog upon the development  
of Northern Minnesota and there-fore has increased the tax burden of  
the farmer and business man of the  
southern and central portions of our  
state. As Farm, Stock and Home well  
and truly says, "the lack of develop-  
ment is not because of poverty of  
the soil, but because the natural  
barriers to development are too  
strong to be broken down by individ-  
ual effort." The demand for this  
change is not alone for the struggling  
settler, but the financial advancement  
of the state's interests and that of  
every citizen of this great common-  
wealth. This development meeting  
should be a finger-board pointing the  
way to better things in the future  
for the uplift and advancement of  
our material and educational welfare.Let there be unity of action, a  
joining of minds and hands to make  
the meeting an epoch in the history  
of Minnesota.All eyes on Brainerd and the best  
and most earnest thought today is  
upon the development of northern  
Minnesota. It sure is a worthy cause  
and one that deserves the best wishes  
of our citizens, whether they are attend-  
ing the development meeting or  
not. More than fifty years has  
passed since Minnesota became a  
state and yet nearly one-half of its  
broad acres are undeveloped. It has  
been the stepping stone to fortune to  
the lumber barons and the railroad  
corporation, but the latter have at  
length made its present development  
possible. The cause of development  
is the crying need of the hour and we  
are glad that Governor Eberhart real-  
izes its need, for the welfare of the  
whole state and will work hand in  
hand with our citizens for a greater  
Minnesota. Here are untilled lands  
sufficient to make homes for an additional  
quarter million more citizens and  
tax payers and they will be  
found and will come if conditions are  
favorable. The state's money could  
better be spent in building roads,  
bridges and improving its lands than  
in operating an immigration bureau.  
Think of it, over fifty years of state-  
hood gone and yet nearly half of the  
state an undeveloped waste. It is almost  
a crime against our civilization and  
citizenship that such a condition  
should be. Through its representa-  
tives the state must step in and aid  
in the great work before us, and why  
should they not, for it is the question  
of greatest importance now awaiting  
final settlement and the one promising  
the most hopeful reward in the  
advanced value of its vast holdings.THE SPEAKERSHIP  
The speakership race which was  
expected to be pulled off here during  
the period when all eyes were focused  
on Brainerd, has seemed in the  
language of the mariner, to have lost its  
hearing, at least momentarily.The stately Dunn has presented his  
cause to the solons present in that  
dignified, impressive way he is master  
of, yet the coy members have  
looked at the bait and then gently  
floated on the human tide in the lob-  
by of the Ransford to look at the  
hooks of Spooner and Burnquist.  
Spooner's lead in endorsements hasn't  
brought him, as yet, near the winning  
line and in fact there seems a  
disposition by the old members, to  
put a tack in his shoe if possible.  
Never in the history of these speak-  
ership contests of later years, has  
there been such an uncertainty of  
final results. Burnquist and his  
friends are active but he has met  
with but small hope from the visitors.  
What the outcome is to be only the  
future will disclose and it is very  
doubtful if any of the candidates  
are going to cinch the honor  
for some days to come. There  
seems to be an under current of  
sentiment present which says "wait."  
Why things are thus does not  
appear on the surface and what ele-  
ments are holding a settlement in  
obeyance can only be guessed at.  
Never in the history of Minnesota  
were there more vital questions to  
come before the legislature for wise  
consideration and final settlement  
and a great responsibility will rest  
on the speaker in organizing that  
body for the business before it and  
therefore if more time, than usual,  
is consumed in making the proper  
selection it is not surprising.THE SPEAKERSHIP  
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not expected that the state legislature  
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them together in extraordinary session  
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plish in the ordinary session about to  
open.J. P. Saunders came from Deer-  
wood today to look up matters con-  
cerning the state fish hatchery at  
that place.The ladies of the Musical club  
have Red Cross stamps on sale in the  
opera house, and have done nicely in  
their venture.Try a barrel of the famous "New  
York Apples." O'Brien Mercantile  
Company. 155tMr. and Mrs. John Blohm and two  
children left this afternoon for Ottawa,  
Kans., where they will reside in the  
future.Archdeacon Parsall is in town and  
attending the convention. He is one of  
the best known prelates in Northern  
Minnesota.A car of New York apples just ar-  
rived. O'Brien Mercantile Co. t2H. W. Hetting, of International  
Falls, is paying a visit to his children  
in this city, Elmer Hetting and  
Mrs. Geo. Coppersmith.Arch. Schell, of Pine River, was  
brought down to the city suffering  
from typhoid fever and taken to one  
of the local hospitals.We duplicate any offer on maga-  
zines or periodicals and save you  
money besides. Bring your offer to us.

L. Hohman. 153t3

Mrs. G. F. Mitchell and her sister,  
Mrs. C. W. Easton, went down to the  
Twin Cities on the afternoon train  
for a brief visit there.J. E. Rhodes, a former Brainerd  
boy who is now located in St. Paul as  
secretary to F. Weyerhaeuser, is in the  
city attending the convention.A car of New York apples just ar-  
rived. O'Brien Mercantile Co. t2John Leak, accompanied by his  
Claude a young lawyer of Minneapolis,  
returned from Mizpah on the M.  
& I. with a deer each to their credit.Senator-elect C. D. Johnson left  
this noon for Crookston, Minnesota,  
at which place he will deliver the  
Elk's memorial address on the com-  
ing Sabbath.A car of New York apples just ar-  
rived. O'Brien Mercantile Co. t2Col. Thorp came down today from  
his Hubert home, enroute to the twin  
cities. He was carrying several can-  
vases upon which his genius had  
been at work.Mannie Anderson, one of the drill-  
ers of the Donovan Drilling company  
near Merrifield, was brought down to  
the Northwestern hospital with a  
badly broken arm, yesterday.D. M. Clark & Co., the oldest in-  
stallment house in the city. Es-  
tablished 28 years. Goods sold on  
easy terms. 110tRev. C. B. Wyatt, of St. Paul, who  
has several pieces of valuable land  
near Merrifield, returned to his home  
after having been up to look over his  
place with an iron prospector.The Revs. A. L. Richardson, Alt-  
kin; C. H. Flesher, Bemidji; J. A.  
Geer, Brown's Valley; C. W. Stark,  
Minneapolis, four prominent Metho-  
dist divines, are here taking in the  
convention.Modern plumbing and heating  
water and sewer connections, at  
lowest prices. Get our estimates.  
D. M. Clark & Co. 110tDr. A. F. Chance, of Royalton, is  
numbered among the visitors in  
Brainerd. At one time he was one  
of the best known athletes in the  
twin cities, and served as a surgeon  
in the Philippines.The Boy's Club of Loyal Soldiers,  
will meet Friday evening at the Nor-  
wegian Lutheran church. A good  
program will be presented including  
an address by Prof. P. V. Malm. Re-  
freshments will be served after the  
program.

(Continued on page 8)

Copyright 1910  
The House of  
Kuppenheimer  
Chicago

"I didn't know I could get  
a fit like that outside of  
a first class tailor shop,"  
said a prominent business  
man who bought a suit  
from us the other day.  
"No more fancy prices—  
and long waits—for me."

If you have never tried, of  
course, you have never  
known the all-around sat-  
isfaction of the good  
clothes we sell—ready to  
wear. And if you have  
never tried the unprece-  
dented garments of

**The House of  
Kuppenheimer**

now is your opportunity to learn what  
true clothes-satisfaction really is—the  
satisfaction that comes from a perfect  
fitting garment, rightly made, of the  
right materials—and at the right price.  
And what better time to come in and  
see them than right now—while the  
selection is as attractive as the prices?

**H. W. LINNEMANN**  
Clothes of Quality**For Sale**Three lots in Farrar & Forsythe  
dd., for a limited time.Two facing on First Ave. at  
75.00 each and one on Third  
ve. at \$125.00.**R. J. TINKELPAUGH.**"Upstairs"  
First National Bank Block.**McCaffery & Wallace****Practical Painters  
and Decorators****We Make Signs Too**

307 6th St. So. Brainerd

If not you ought to learn. It is a  
healthy exercise as well as pleasant.We carry a large line of skates and  
can fit you.Try a pair of Klipper Klub. These  
skates sell from 75c to \$4.50 a pair.  
We also have the hockey and racer  
skates.**Slipp-Gruenhagen Co.**

Phone 104

217-219 So. 7th St.



**"The Store of Quality"**  
Lest You Forget. Again we say.  
REMEMBER our big dress goods sale, also the best silk sale ever offered  
you in Brainerd will continue all day Saturday and the sale closes Saturday  
night at 10 o'clock. You have the pick of our entire stock. See the  
big bargains in our windows. What is finer for a nice Christmas Gift than  
silk or dress goods. Buy now when we have them on sale.  
This Store—is a credit to your city

## IRON MINE AT THE CITY'S DOOR

A Shaft Will be Sunk and Mine  
Opened Three Miles From  
This City

## PITTSBURGMEN ARE PROMOTERS

Having acquired Property from  
Brainerd Mining Company  
of This City

A piece of good news concerning the sinking of a shaft near this city in the very near future and its attendant financial results, was confirmed this morning by the parties interested which leaves no room for doubt as to when the mining of iron ore in this vicinity will take place.

Yesterday final terms were reached in this city between the Brainerd Mining Co. and a party of Pittsburgh iron men whereby a shaft will be sunk in the near future on Section 10, township 44, range 31, near to Buffalo creek, but four miles or so south of Brainerd, and close up to the St. Paul tracks.

For quite a while there have been constant and persistent rumors of the sinking of a shaft near to Brainerd but until yesterday nothing certain could be confirmed. The gentlemen of Brainerd who are interested in the deal are too conservative and business like to let their interests float around and have kept it to themselves until the proper time.

To a Dispatch reporter they confirmed the matter of the deal which was made yesterday, and this important bit of news is one of the best things heard in Brainerd for a long time.

Unless one is acquainted with the rapidly developing iron range towns of northern Minnesota, it is almost impossible to realize the interests which will accrue, financial and otherwise, to this city with the sinking of shafts into beds of rich iron ore. To one who has visited Coleraine, Ely, Hibbing, Virginia, Eveleth and a dozen other thriving towns on the Mesabi range, the news of the sinking of the first shaft so near the city will mean much, from the fact that they have seen the prosperity which attends a town fortunate enough to have rich beds of iron ore near to its back door or on its outskirts. The above mentioned towns are examples of towns built and developed with nothing else than iron ore, the financial profits therefrom, as a basis, Take Hibbing for instance: It is about 15 years in which that city has developed from a backwoods settlement into a progressive place of 15,000 or more, with buildings, schools and everything that makes a city modern and up to date.

With the modern methods of mining and the constant demand for iron ore, mining is conducted the whole year around. The farmer has but one crop each year, but the modern method of mining demands that the miner be employed the whole year round and when the lake vessels no longer take their cargoes of iron ore down the great lakes, immense dumps of the mined ore are piled up like great pyramids near to the shafts of the mines. Formerly iron ore was mined during a certain season, now it is continued the year round. A fair estimate of the worth of iron ore, that is financially, to a community where it is mined, is easily calculated when it is taken into con-

sideration that on the whole it will leave one silver dollar in the community for every ton that is mined, according to experts. Last year there was shipped from the Mesabi range between 40 and 50 million tons of iron ore, one can very readily see the money that will be expended hereabouts when other shafts shall follow the one to be put in in the near future.

Brainerd certainly has a bright outlook for the future. The agricultural interests are looking up; the mining of iron ore must certainly mean that the N. P. and other railroads handling the shipping must certainly add to their rolling stock and this means a larger number of men at the railroad shops. It also means a larger Brainerd. In a study of the Cuyuna iron range it will be noticed that Brainerd seems to be the very center of the range and must of necessity become the center of activity of the iron ore industry.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in this city, and that he said that all the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure, or the RAKK CURE, and that he is sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,  
(Seal) Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonial free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO.,  
Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-

tution.

### Starts a New Gymnasium

George Ridley, undoubtedly the finest all-round athlete in the city, who for the past several years has conducted the Brainerd gymnasium, is refitting his gymnasium above Koop's store in an up-to-date way. Mr. Ridley is to devote all his time in the future to this work and has already secured a large number of members of all ages. He will give a systematic course in drilling, fencing, boxing, wrestling and all kinds of floor work. He is so arranging his classes that each class will be arranged as to ages, hours most suitable, and the exercise necessary for development needed. Many of Mr. Ridley's old pupils will be with him this year, and the new applicants are business men, professional men, clerks and mechanics at the shops.

**Notice**  
A regular meeting of Brainerd Lodge No. 615, B. P. O. E., will be held at Elks hall Thursday, Dec. 1, 1910, at 8 P. M. All members are requested to the present.

**FRED ALLISON,**  
C. H. RATTINGER, Ex. R.  
Sec'y. 153t2

### Notice

Owing to frequent inquiries as to the advisability of drinking city water, I will say that Prof. Bass, who has installed the purifying plant, advises me that it is perfectly safe to drink the water without boiling.

DR. R. A. BEISE,  
151t6 President Board of Health.

**Minnesota Boy Drowned.**  
Fergus Falls, Minn., Dec. 2.—Leland Whiting, twelve-year-old son of Charles Whiting of Clitherall, was drowned while skating across Lake Clitherall on his way home from school. He went into an air hole, drowning in fifteen feet of water.

## FISH SPEARS MADE IN BRAINERD

Fred Drexler, 316 South Sixth St., establishes a reputation as manufacturer of

**GOOD STEEL FISH SPEARS**  
Five Men Employed by Him—Product Finds Ready Sales Here  
and in Large Cities

An industry of Brainerd whose product finds a ready sale in the city and in St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago, Minneapolis, is the fish spear factory of Alderman Fred Drexler at 316 South Sixth street.

Mr. Drexler commenced making these spears in a small way about eight years ago for the fishermen in Brainerd. He did good, honest work and the reputation of his spears soon spread to other towns. Orders soon came from large cities and today Mr. Drexler employs five men at the business and ships this season over 350 dozen of spears to outside customers including Jenney, Semple & Hill, of Minneapolis; Kelly-Hawthorne Co., of Duluth; Simmons Hardware Co., of St. Louis; Morley Bros., of Saginaw, Mich.; Morley, Murphy Co., of Green Bay, Wis.; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Co., of Chicago. The sale of these spears has also increased in this city and county.

Orders for 175 dozen are now being rapidly filled. Mr. Drexler secures many of his orders from St. Paul and Minneapolis while visiting the state fair. The spears are made from open hearth spring steel. The steel rods which are hammered into shape of spears vary in size to suit different localities. For Minnesota fishermen, steel one quarter by five sixteenths is used. A heavy size is demanded because the pickerel are of large size. Smaller fish and pickerel are speared in Michigan and Wisconsin and the steel used measures one quarter inch in diameter. For southern use a rod one quarter by three-sixteenths is hammered into shape. Rock bass and smaller fish are speared in this section of the country.

The rods are cut into proper length and drawn into shape and the points made. The beards are next attached to the points. He uses a form so that all may be heated and bent to the standard shape. The ferrule is made of soft sheet steel and welded to the shank, which is Norway iron. To the end of the shank are attached two pairs of fish prongs, making a four pronged spear. For a five pronged spear an extra point is welded to the center. His busiest season is from January first to March, as the spear is principally used for spring spearing and fishing.

Mr. Drexler left his native place, Antwerp, Ohio, about 25 years ago and settled in Minnesota. One of the best compliments ever paid him he received from the boys of his native town when the local dealer bought a stock of Drexler's fish spears from the wholesale house of the Simmons Hardware Co., and the boys were so delighted that they wrote him personal letters. A fisherman is the most critical man on earth and when you satisfy him the article made must be very nearly perfect.

The shop also turns out bob sleds and tote sleds for the northern woods and does a large amount of horse shoeing and general repair work. Small industries, manufacturing superior articles, built up the city of Minneapolis and Brainerd can enlarge the same way by encouraging these small manufacturing enterprises employing from five to ten men.

**FOR SALE NOTICE**  
The factory buildings and machinery at 701 10th St. S., must be sold. Please give offer on same. If not sold before it will be sold at auction Dec. 5th. Address or call at above place.

152t5 E. J. ROHNE.

### OBJECTS TO THE LIKENESS

Humane Agent Appeals to Emperor William.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 2.—Emperor William of Germany has been respectfully requested to desist from permitting sculptors to embody his likeness in bronze as a sovereign who countenances horses with docked tails.

John Grossgaber of this city, president of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, gave out a letter which was recently moved, while in Germany, to address to the emperor on seeking such an equestrian statue at the entrance to the new railroad bridge in Cologne on the Rhine.

**No Extension.**  
"Is the wind due east or due west today?" asked an evasive creditor by way of changing the subject of his debt.

"It's due now, and you'd better hustle to raise it," was the unfeeling reply.

**FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS**  
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c. mwt.

**Houses For Rent by Netleton**  
717 N. Broadway, \$10; 611 N. 10th  
\$7.50; 615 4th Ave., N. E., \$10.

**154tf**

## LIST OF DELEGATES

Complete List of Delegates in Attendance at the Great Convention

The complete list of delegates in attendance at the convention of the Northern Minnesota Development association is as follows:

Aitkin county:—C. H. Warner, A. L. Hamilton, T. R. Foley.

Becker county:—W. B. Carman, J. H. Baldwin, W. L. Taylor, C. E. Morse.

Beltrami county:—Chas. Hayden, W. L. Brooks, J. W. Williams, E. H. Dean, A. G. Wedge, Jr.

Benton county:—A. H. Turrittin, Henry Schoknecht.

Carlton county:—T. M. Ferguson, C. F. Mahnke, John Wright, J. F. Diesen, H. Oldenburg.

Cass county:—Charles W. LaDu, G. E. Marshall, P. M. Larson.

Clay county:—C. A. Nye, F. A. Weld.

Clearwater—A. L. Gordon, Albert Kaiser.

Cook—Chas. Johnson.

Crow Wing—H. J. Hage, W. H. Andrews, C. D. Johnson, F. A. Far-

rar.

Hubbard—J. H. O'Neill, C. F. Sheers, L. H. Rice.

Itasca—E. J. Farrell, D. M. Gunn,

W. J. Stock, George E. Keenan.

Isanti—John E. Kienitz, J. A. Stoneberg.

Koochiching—F. J. McPartin, C. S. Jameson.

Kanabec—Henry Rines, C. F. Ser-

line.

Lake—D. H. Lawrence, John Dwan, Dr. J. D. Budd.

Mahnomen—John W. Carl, A. D. Thompson.

Marshall—W. J. Brown, W. A. Day, F. A. Green, Don Robertson.

Morrison—J. K. Martin, M. N. Bergheim, John Vertin, Geo. Kiewel,

F. B. Logan, J. P. Stoll.

Mille Lacs—Robert C. Dunn, C. H. Mackenzie.

Norman—A. L. Hanson, Ada, C. L. Sulerud, Halsted.

Otter Tail—Elmer E. Adams, J. T. Johnson, N. T. Moen, W. L. Winslow.

Pennington—D. P. O'Neill.

Pine—H. P. Webb.

Polk—Thos. R. Johnstone, J. W. Wheeler, A. M. Dunton, John Hol-

ten, N. D. Davis, Prof. Selvig.

Rosen—K. O. Dock, C. A. Moody, R. J. Bell.

Red Lake—C. H. Mertz.

St. Louis—J. H. Hearding, F. B. Myers, W. E. Richardson, M. B. Cul-

lum, C. A. Congdon, A. M. Marshall,

A. Hawkinson, Wm. Rooney, R. S.

Stratton, H. E. Evrill, C. A. Luster,

J. H. McLain, C. T. Knapp, D. D. Mc-

Eachin, J. S. Arneson, C. F. McDan-

ald, W. G. Gallian, Z. D. Scott, M.

A. Marse, H. P. Eva, M. Bunnell, Geo.

Sheers, S. J. Pardee, W. Barrett,

R. W. Hitchcock, J. W. Sebenus,

F. E. House, E. W. Bohannon,

J. O. Lenning, H. Reed, C. W. Peter-

son, F. E. Church, F. E. Berry,

Stearns—C. L. Atwood, R. B. Brow-

er, C. A. Gilman, John Coates, Frank

Eddy, Arthur Cooper, O. H. Havill,

G. Magnuson.

Todd—Rudolph Lee, A. B. Church,

W. E. Lee, E. E. Greenough, R. N.

Gardner, W. J. Lewis.

Wadena—J. H. Mark, A. J. Sch-

windehurst, L. A. Mathews.

Wilkin—George W. Burrows,

Moyle Edwards, A. P. Lins.

The list of alternates is as follows:

Aitkin—S. H. Hogden, B. L. Hol-

lister, B. M. Hungerford, P. O. Eric-

son, J. N. Marr, F. B. McQuillan,

Wallace Barker, B. R. Hessman, H.

J. Petraborg, J. A. Casey.

Becker—G. D. Hamilton, Thomas

Canfield.

Beltrami—C. R. Middleton, O. B.

Olson, George A. Erickson, August

Darrow, L. G. Townsend, E. O. East-

erson, W. P. Dwyer.

Carlton—F. Vibert.

Cass—A. J. Linden, Lester Bart-

lett, J. S. Grady, Rev. John Korbust,

Clearwater—F. S. Kalberg, W. F.

Heinzeleman.

**Extraordinary Snaps  
For One Day  
Saturday Only**

*A. S. Nygards*  
THE NEW STORE

Regular 10 and 12½c Outing Flannel Special	8c
Regular 12½c Canton Flannel, Special	8c
Regular 10c Assorted Fleeced Kimona Goods	6½c
Regular 10c Apron Ginghams, Special	10c
Regular 10 and 12½c Bleached and Unbleached Muslins Special	8c
Regular 28c Lull, 2½ yards wide Sheeting, Special	23c
Regular 50c all wool Serge, Stylish Colors, Special	40c
Regular 10c Apron Ginghams, Special	7½c

Also many other Snaps too numerous to mention, as we must have room for Christmas Goods which are arriving daily.

**First National Bank**

CAPITAL \$30,000.00

—OO—

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

WE WRITE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

Send Us Your Collections

DEERWOOD, -:- MINNESOTA

**DEERWOOD BAKERY**  
T. R. Mc BRIDE, Prop.

The Most Complete Bakery on the Cuyuna Iron Range

RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION

DEERWOOD, -:- MINNESOTA

**CARLSEN & CRONE**  
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

BOOTS, SHOES, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, ETC.

Agents for VICTOR TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS

DEERWOOD, -:- MINNESOTA

**J. A. STETSON**  
FARM AND MINERAL LANDS

Five Acre Tracts near Crosby on EASY TERMS

LAKE SHORE LOTS

Improved and Unimproved Farm Lands—Terms Given  
I have lands listed with magnetic attraction close to Iron  
Bodies already proved up.

J. A. STETSON  
BOX 53  
DEERWOOD, MINNESOTA

OSCAR J. CARLSON

A. L. CARLSON

**CUYUNA RANGE  
HARDWARE CO.**

THE ONLY COMPLETE HARDWARE STORE ON THE RANGE

DEERWOOD, -:- MINNESOTA

**DEERWOOD CLUB'S  
FIRST BANQUET**

The Commercial Club's Banquet is a  
Brilliant Affair At-  
tended by

**ALL MEMBERS AND GUESTS**  
N. P. Emil Carlson was Toastmaster  
—Many Witty and Interesting  
Speeches Made

The first banquet given by the Deerwood Commercial club was a brilliant affair and an unqualified success. The members and guests assembled at the new Adams hotel on Monday evening and soon filled the lobby of that spacious building.

It may not be amiss to make some reference to the club's history. It was organized in April 1910. Its officers are Dr. William Reil, president H. J. Ernster, vice president; Chas. G. Osterlund, secretary; H. J. Hage, treasurer; H. Patterson, E. A. Wasscerzieher, E. A. Lamb, N. P. Emil Carlson and C. Benson, directors. In the short period of its existence the club has crystallized public sentiment on many important question. A set of lithographed envelopes were issued advertising the town and the surrounding ore regions; cement sidewalks were advocated; street lamps were obtained; the question of an adequate freight depot and a new passenger depot is in a fair way of realization. So, though the club is about a half a year old, it has accomplished something and has therefore the united support of the village.

The members and invited guests assembled in the large dining room and N. P. Emil Carlson, the toastmaster, made the first remarks. He expressed his pleasure at meeting so many good people. He had worked hard to make this banquet a success and was gratified to see the number present. He was thankful that he lived in as good a town as Deerwood. He asked all present, when called upon to speak to voice their opinions. If they had any grievances, they should be made known now.

Dr. Wm. Reid, the president of the association, was the first speaker and responded to the toast of "Health and Happiness." "Conservation is the question of the hour," said the Doctor. Health conservation is also important. The railways and other large corporations require a certain standard of health, and the importance of good health can therefore not be over estimated. Man does not exist alone, for he is gregarious and lives in colonies. Time was when he submitted to pestilence as the natural order of providence and took death as a matter of course. Industry was thus paralyzed for years to come. Cholera and the bubonic plague had their victims. Science has now made such advances that these plagues have been stayed and the lives saved have thus in a measure been a matter of health preservation, resulting in a greater measure of happiness. In diphtheria alone the death rate has been cut from 84 per cent to 16 per cent. He said Minnesota was one of the three states which had the best standard of medical education. He believed in the establishment of a national bureau of health. He advocated having pupils taught how to avoid contagious diseases. His remarks were applauded and his address showed careful preparation.

H. J. Hage, the treasurer of the club, responded to the subject, "How to Run a Village." He said this was a most difficult subject and one which like a yearling colt pulling a load, was hard to manage. He could talk shop and give pointers on the grocery trade but feared to pose as an authority on this phase of municipal affairs. However, he had a predecessor who had years and years ago issued ten ordinances. He referred to the improvements suggested by Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane. He advised the Bartlett proposition that the way to best govern a village was to raise good boys. If any doubt arose as to settling a question the Golden Rule was to be applied. His remarks were heartily applauded.

Peter Brand was assigned the subject, "What Caused the Split in the Democratic Party." Like many politicians, he carefully evaded such an entangling question.

F. O. Oberg spoke on "How to Acquire an Iron Mine." He said the subject was too deep for him.

H. J. Ernster, the vice president of the club, responded to the toast, "Finance and Banking." He explained bank statement in all its phases and told several witty stories in connection with it. He told the anecdote of the old lady who became bewildered about the opening and closing of the bank as mentioned on a bank statement. "Overdrafts," said Mr. Ernster, "are what make young bankers old and old ones gray haired." He mentioned a good one on H. J. Hage, one of the officers of the First National bank of Deerwood.

A toast was drunk standing to the health of R. H. Morford, who has been a resident of Deerwood for over 20 years.

Julius Hage responded to the toast "Perpetual Motion."

Robert Archibald's subject was "Reminiscences" and he recited several French-Canadian dialect stories in his inimitable style. One was a selection of Drummond.

Mons Mahlum, of Brainerd, spoke

on, "If Lumber Goes up Will Board be Higher."

C. B. Wright spoke on "Five Strong Points."

Capt. G. A. Anderson, of the Rogers-Brown Ore Co., whose subject was "Miners and Underground Work, Or Why do Men Prefer to Stay on Top," was heartily applauded for his remarks.

Carl E. Carlson spoke on, "What Shall a Man Do."

Frank Engman's subject was, "The Man or the Dollar, Which is Doing the Most Work."

William Seafeld spoke on "What is Hydraulic Pressure and Drilling."

E. A. Lamb, the real estate man, made a witty response to the question, "What is a Ton of Iron?" He explained this and his new townsite "Ironon," of which he said he could talk in his sleep.

William E. Maley's subject was "How to Make a Connection," and as he is a plumber and a good business man he said the best way was to join the Commercial club of Deerwood and be progressive.

Wm. Macomber spoke on "What is an Explosion."

Gust A. Oberg's subject was "Pleasure and Business."

C. W. Oberg's remarks were about "What Will Happen if all the Saloons Were on the Bottom of the Sea?"

John Humphrey dilated on the idea, "What is a Run Away?"

Charles E. Benson answered the question proposed by the toastmaster, "How it Feels to be on Rollers."

C. J. O'Connell spoke on "Analyses;" Oscar J. Carlson on "Tonnage Tax;" Ed. Wasscerzieher on "Night Service or Free Delivery;" J. J. Eggen, "How to Stop a Leak;" M. Lamey on, "Don't Let Me Catch You;" C. H. Adams on "Hotels and the Traveler;" Peder Larson, "How to Break

HON. L. D. BROWN, Little Falls, Candidate for Chief Clerk of House.

Rogers, C. J. O'Connell, Peder Larson, C. H. Adams, Julius Hage, N. P. Emil Carlson, R. A. McMenemy, of St. Paul, John A. Hoffbauer, of Brainerd, E. A. Lamb, G. A. Oberg, Mons Mahlum, of Brainerd, R. H. Morford.

Violin and piano music was furnished during the intermissions by Dr. A. C. Bosel and Miss Agnes Lamb.

Pure Bred

I have constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable prices, pure bred and grade Guernsey cattle at Island Farm, Island, Minn.

154t3 G. G. HARTLEY.

OSCAR ARNESON, of Herman, Candidate for Chief Clerk of House.

a Colt," Hugo Barthelme, "Why is the Ocean so Close to the Shore;" Victor Wickstrom, "How to Drive a Nail;" Harry Patterson, "When Deerwood was Worthington;" H. L. Scofield, "How to Grow Apples in Deerwood;" A. M. Opsahl of Brainerd, "Look This Way and Look Pleasant;" Fred Thomas, "How to Get all the Log Except the Bark;" Bob McMenemy, "How to Irrigate This Arid Indian Country;" John A. Oberg, "A Real Deer;" A. H. Carlisle, "What is Real News;" John A. Hoffbauer, editor of the Brainerd Daily Dispatch, "Brilliance and Witicism;" Will S. Pitt, "What Effect Does the Third Amendment of the last Election have on the Real Estate Business?"; H. J. Rogers, formerly of Coleraine, "Prospects of the Cuyuna Range," who said our range would equal the western part of the old Mesabi. Mr. Rogers is a new man in Deerwood and joined the Commercial club two hours after he came to town. F. E. Oberg sang a song.

Charles G. Osterlund, the secretary of the club, responded to the subject, "Our Commercial Club." Mr. Osterlund is a most witty and charming after dinner speaker and gained frequent applause by his apt remarks about members present and conditions the club had coped with. He mentioned the many improvements



H. F. MICHAEL, Brainerd.

If Claus Theorin, of Brainerd, Carl E. Carlson, A. H. Carlisle, R. H. Archibald, Frank Engman, C. W. Oberg, M. L. Lamey, H. Patterson, F. J. Thomas, J. Palmer, J. J. Egan, Victor Wickstrom, O. J. Carlson, E. M. Myhra, of Duluth, G. A. Anderson,

C. B. Wright spoke on "Five Strong Points."

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HON. L. D. BROWN, Little Falls, Candidate for Chief Clerk of House.

W. E. Maley, H. J. Hage, E. A. Wasscerzieher, Peter Brand, Wm. Seafield, H. P. Barthelme, H. W. Macomber, Will S. Pitt, A. M. Opsahl, of Brainerd, Wm. Reid, L. H. Scofield, H. T.

Will be found at Spalding Hotel, Crosby, Tuesdays and Thursdays each week, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

AD EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

**Don't Overlook**

**HALE'S Addition to CROSBY**

JUST PLATTED

Fine Lots, Well Located, at LOW PRICES

To Open Up this Splendid Addition a Limited Number of

Lots Will be Sold

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Terms, One Third down; balance 1 and 2 years at 6 per cent

**WILL S. PITTS**, Pitt Bros. Real Estate Exchange, DEERWOOD, MINN.

Will be found at Spalding Hotel, Crosby, Tuesdays and Thursdays each week, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

JUST OPPOSITE THE DEPOT

**ADAMS HOTEL**

A Brand New Hotel, steam heated and electric lighted, 22 rooms.

SUITES WITH BATH ROOMS

Special Accomodations for Traveling Men

The Deerwood Commercial Club held its First Banquet at the "ADAMS."

DEERWOOD, -:- MINNESOTA

Pure Bred

I have constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable prices, pure bred and grade Guernsey cattle at Island Farm, Island, Minn.

154t3 G. G. HARTLEY.

**E. C. BANE'S  
REAL ESTATE AGENCY**

FOR SALE—One Hundred and

Sixty pairs of roller skates and all the repairs and repair outfit at a snap for cash. Now is the time to start a rink in some of the new mining towns. No reasonable offer refused.

We always greet you with a Smile

DEERWOOD, MINN.

**PETERSON & SON**

FRESH AND SMOKED

MEATS

FISH AND GAME IN SEASON



## For Breakfast Try "Sunkist" Oranges

### Luscious Tree-Ripened Fruit

It is not sufficient to know that oranges are the most healthful of all fruits. It is quite as important to know the kind of oranges that are most healthful and most palatable. The very finest California oranges are now packed under the label "Sunkist." Please serve "Sunkist" oranges at breakfast tomorrow and learn the superiority of tree-ripened, seedless, fiberless oranges over the commonplace kind. *Don't fail to save the wrappers.*

There is so much "meat" and nourishment in "Sunkist" oranges and so little waste that, in addition to their extra fine flavor and goodness, they are really the most economical oranges to buy.

### "Sunkist" Lemons Juiciest

Lemons differ as much as oranges. Pithy, thick-skinned lemons contain very little juice. You waste money when you buy them and you get nothing but "Sunkist" Lemons and note how uniformly round each one is, and what a small percentage of skin and fiber.

### Get This Valuable Orange Spoon

Save 12 "Sunkist" oranges (or lemon) wrappers and send them to us with 12 cents to pay charges, packing, etc., and we will present you with a genuine Rogers Orange Spoon of beautiful design and finish. Send your 12 orange or lemon wrappers and 12 cents for each additional spoon. In return, please send one-cent stamps when the amount is less than 12 cents. Send 12 cents. We will be pleased to send you complete list of valuable premiums. We honor both "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" wrappers for premiums.

California Fruit Growers' Exchange  
34 Clark Street  
Chicago, Ill.



### YOUR REGULAR JOB

of feeding the furnace won't be such a long one if you use our clean freeburning coal. For every shovelfull you put in will mean more heat than you ever got before from the same quantity of coal. Consequently you need less coal and have to do less shoveling. See the point?

JOHN LARSON



## WHITE BROS. HARDWARE

Our stock of *Acorn Stoves and Ranges* now displayed on the floor of our new stove room is the most complete line shown in the city. Come in and look them over.

616 Laurel St. Brainerd, Minn.

## Sale on Pyrography Goods Fri. and Sat., Dec. 2 and 3

1/3 off regular price

This will include everything in the Pyrography line, Plaques, Stains, Varnish, Benzine, Carving Sets, Jewels, Burning Sets, Finished pieces, anything pertaining to this work.

Stock up with supplies and plaques and make Xmas presents at a reasonable price. Our stock at present is complete, anything that you may wish for in designs. Plaques of the best three-ply basswood

Fri. and Sat., Dec. 2 and 3

## LOUIS HOHMAN 618 Front Street

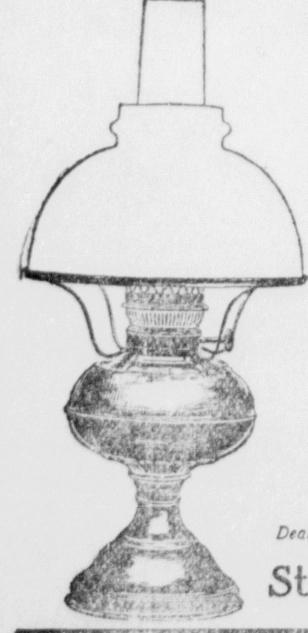
## The Famous Rayo

### Gives the Best Light at Any Price

When you pay more than the Rayo price for a lamp, you are paying for extra decorations that cannot add to the quality of the light. You can't pay for a better light, because there is none. An oil light has the least effect on the human eye, and the Rayo Lamp is the best oil lamp made, though low in price. You can pay \$5, \$10, or \$20 for some other lamp, and although you get a more costly lamp, you can't get a better light than the white, mellow, diffused, unflickering light of the low-priced Rayo.

Has a strong, durable shade-holder. This season's burner adds to the strength and appearance. Made of solid brass, nickelized, and easily polished.

Once a Rayo User, Always One  
Dealers Everywhere. If not at your, write for descriptive  
Circular to the nearest agency of the  
Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)



### FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

(Continued from page 1)ervisor to become thoroughly familiar with his district and to subdivide it according to the lay of the land and its accessibility, placing each sub-district in charge of a ranger, who in turn should be come familiar with the territory under his jurisdiction. In dry seasons regular patrols should be established and in seasons of little fire danger all men should be employed in constructing roads, trails, telephone lines wherever necessary, communication, or which would reduce the cost of administration.

Now as to laws which would be enacted to back up this organization.

First: A clause providing for the personnel of the service, placing it under civil service regulations and delegating to the head of the service full authority to take such steps and adopt such measures as he deems best for the interests of the state at large.

Third: A clause stipulating that railroads must take steps to properly patrol their tracks and adopt such other protective measures as are necessary in the opinion of the chief of the service and take such steps and charge it to the railroads concerned.

Fourth: A clause providing that no brush shall be burned except at such time as the ranger in charge deems best and then only under written permit, and providing a fine for anyone violating this clause.

To enact further laws and curtail the authority of the head of the service would only result in hampering him, complicate matters and retard work which might otherwise be done expeditiously. Fires have a peculiar habit of not waiting on anyone, therefore this service should be in position to act quickly, at the right time, and not according to any prescribed laws.

The charge against each man was the same, that he brought liquor into the dry zone contrary to the provisions of the Indian treaty of 1855. Dudley and Mahan and Anderson had their places closed by government agents and supplies destroyed not long ago. The complaints were sworn out by United States District Attorney J. M. Dickie of St. Paul and were signed by Special Agent T. E. Brents. The arrests here were made by United States Deputy Marshal Frank Tuft of Long Prairie.

The closing of the Blackduck saloons was the first work of the agents working out of here. Reports also were received that they were closing the saloons of Funkley and Kellher, but this was not confirmed. The Bemidji saloons are still open.

NOTICE—**WANTS**

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